

Product/Process Type	Category
Laundry Detergent	Cleaning Product
Hand Soap	Personal Care Product
Body Soap	Personal Care Product
Dish Soap	Cleaning Product
Shampoo	Personal Care Product
Toothpaste	Personal Care Product
Fats Oil and Grease (sewers)	Wastewater System Process
Dust Suppressants	Stormwater Related Product
Laundry Wash Water	Wastewater System Process
Caulking/Sealant (residential)	Building/Demolition Product
Caulking/Sealant (industrial)	Building/Demolition Product
Toilet Paper	Personal Care Product
Food Products/Waste	Food
Bathroom Cleaners	Cleaning Product
Pet Food/Waste	Food
Titanium Dioxide containing Personal Care Products	Personal Care Product
Sunscreen	Personal Care Product
Eye Shadow	Personal Care Product
Nail Polish	Personal Care Product
Carwash Water	Stormwater Related Product

Potential Pathway(s)

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Stormwater

Wastewater

Wastewater/Stormwater

Wastewater/Stormwater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Stormwater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater

Wastewater/Stormwater

Previous PCB Testing?

1 Sample, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study, Tide Original

1 Sample, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study, Dial Antibacterial

3 samples, Ecology 2016 Study

1 Sample, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study, Dawn Ultra

1 Sample, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study, Suave Naturals

4 Samples, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study and Ecology 2016 study

none identified

3 Samples, City of Spokane 2014-2015 study, EADA, Lignosulfonate and Magnesium Chloride

none from wash water, 4 Samples of Yellow and white clothing (ecology 2016 study)

Several different studies

Several different studies

none identified

Some old 1980s data. Europe/WHO TEQ data

none identified

none identified

none specifically identified

1 Sample, Ecology 2016 Study

1 Sample, Ecology 2016 Study

2 Samples, Ecology 2016 Study

none identified

Result (if tested,
range if
multiple) µg/kg

0.174
0.037
1.32-7.81
0.083
0.058
0.032-0.11
n/a
0.091-3.574
1.31-16.6
0.04-390
0.04-390
n/a
n/a
n/a
n/a
n/a
0.72
0.18
0.28-0.32
n/a

Reason(s) for potentially sampling

High use, contains silicones

High use

High use

High use

High Use

High use, contains titanium dioxide

PCBs are fat soluble. Potential PCB sink.

Potential stormwater pathway

PCBs from dyes in clothing could potentially leach out during laundering process. Potential for PCBs in Laundry Detergent

Studies have identified as legacy and potentially ongoing source. Focus on areas of home where it would enter the sewer

Studies have identified as legacy and potentially ongoing source. Focus on products used in municipal/industrial discharg

Recycled paper previously identified PCB source

High Use. Focus on fatty foods

Chlorinated products could contain inadvertently produced PCB

Food products with oils/fat known to contain PCBs

Titanium dioxide potential source of inadvertently generated PCBs

Would contain many of the contaminants found in stormwater, potentially in a more concentrated form

Comments

Sample grease traps potentially? Overlap with FOG control issues with collection systems

Sample other suppressants that weren't included in original City study

:

· system (tubs, sinks, etc.)

e facilities

Hard to control; would not have authority to control (FDA issue)

Focus on chlorinated or dyed products

Cell: E10

Comment: Donovan, Jeffrey:
results from clothing samples

Cell: E11

Comment: Donovan, Jeffrey:
Ecology 2016 Study data

Cell: E12

Comment: Donovan, Jeffrey:
Ecology 2016 Study data

Cell: E14

Comment: Donovan, Jeffrey:
FDA food tolerances range anywhere from 200 ug/kg to 3,000 ug/kg
<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=109.30>

Spain study - sum of 11 toxic PCBs: 0.004 - 11 ug/kg:

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/fd66/3a6e6768788afdeed0015ddd64be36b1576c.pdf>